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Fifty-fourth session
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COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 27 October 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Final Declaration of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (see annex), adopted at the Conference, which was held in Vienna

from 6 to 8 October 1999. The Conference was convened pursuant to article XIV of the Treaty.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under items 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 76, 78, 79, 82 and 85 of the agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yukio SATOH
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Japan
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Vienna, 1999)

FINAL DECLARATION

1. Recalling the responsibilities which we assumed by signing the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and pursuant to Article XIV of that Treaty, we the ratifiers, together with the Signatory States, met in Vienna from 6-8 October 1999 to promote its entry into force at the earliest possible date. We welcomed the presence of representatives of non-Signatory States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

2. Determined to enhance international peace and security throughout the world, we reaffirmed the importance of a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. We reiterated that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects and thus a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process to achieve nuclear disarmament. We therefore renewed our strong determination to work for universal ratification of the Treaty, and its early entry into force as provided for in Article XIV.

3. In accordance with the provisions of Article XIV of the Treaty, we examined the extent to which the requirement set out in paragraph 1 had been met and decided by consensus what measures consistent with international law may be undertaken to accelerate the ratification process in order to facilitate the early entry into force of the Treaty.

4. Since the Treaty was adopted at the United Nations General Assembly and opened for signature three years ago, 154 States have signed and 51 States have deposited their instruments of ratification. Of the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty whose ratification is required for the entry into force of the Treaty, 41 have signed, and 26 have both signed and ratified the Treaty. A list of those States is provided in the Appendix. The ratification process has accelerated. We welcomed this as evidence of the determination of States not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under their jurisdiction or control.

5. Since the opening for signature of the CTBT, nuclear explosions have been carried out. The countries concerned subsequently declared that they would not conduct further nuclear explosions and indicated their willingness not to delay the entry into force of the Treaty.

6. We noted with satisfaction the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) to the Conference on progress made by the Preparatory Commission and its Provisional Technical Secretariat since November 1996 in fulfilment of the requirement to take all necessary measures to ensure the effective establishment of the future CTBTO.

7. Conscious of the objectives we all share and of the importance of universal adherence to the Treaty, welcoming the ratifications of all the States that have done so, and stressing particularly the steps required to achieve its early entry into force, as provided for in Article XIV of the Treaty, we:

(a) Call upon all States that have not yet signed the Treaty to sign and ratify it as soon as possible and refrain from acts which would defeat its object and purpose in the meanwhile;

(b) Call upon all States that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to their early successful conclusion;

(c) Recall the fact that two States whose ratification is needed for the Treaty's entry into force but which have not yet signed it have expressed their willingness not to delay the entry into force of the Treaty, and call upon them to fulfil these pledges;

(d) Note the fact that one State whose ratification is needed for the Treaty's entry into force but which has not yet signed it has not expressed its intention towards the Treaty, and call upon this State to sign and ratify it so as to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty;

(e) Note the ratification by two nuclear weapon States, and call upon the remaining three to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to their early successful conclusion;

(f) In pursuit of the early entry into force of the Treaty, undertake ourselves to use all avenues open to us in conformity with international law, to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty; and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference by continuing to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;

(g) Agree that ratifying States will select one of their number to promote cooperation to facilitate the early entry into force of the Treaty, through informal consultations with all interested countries;

(h) Urge all States to share legal and technical information and advice in order to facilitate the processes of signature, ratification and implementation by the States concerned, and upon their request. We encourage the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support actively these efforts consistent with their respective mandates;

(i) Call upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to continue its international cooperation activities demonstrating the benefits of the application of verification technologies for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, thus encouraging signature and ratification of the Treaty by the States concerned;

(j) Appeal to all relevant sectors of civil society to raise awareness of and support for the objectives of the Treaty, as well as its early entry into force as provided for in Article XIV of the Treaty.

8. We reaffirm our commitment to the Treaty's basic obligations and our undertaking to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty pending its entry into force.

9. We remain steadfast in our commitment to pursue the efforts to ensure that the Treaty's verification regime shall be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty at entry into force, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty. We will continue to provide the support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to complete its tasks.

10. The Conference addressed the issue of possible future conferences and took note of the provisions contained in paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the Treaty.

Appendix

to the Final Declaration of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Vienna, 1999)

List of States

A. States which have ratified the Treaty:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
El Salvador
Estonia
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Grenada
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Lesotho
Luxembourg
Mali
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Peru
Poland
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Senegal
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Uzbekistan

B. The following 44 States, whose ratification is required for the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with Article XIV, are listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

1. **States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty which have signed and ratified the Treaty:**

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Finland
France
Germany
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Peru
Poland
Republic of Korea
Romania
Slovakia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2. **States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty which have signed but not ratified the Treaty:**

Algeria
Bangladesh
Chile
China
Colombia
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Egypt
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Russian Federation
Turkey
Ukraine
United States of America
Viet Nam

3. **States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty which have not signed the Treaty:**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea
India
Pakistan

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Agenda item 153
United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. The most recent resolution concerning the Programme was adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997 (resolution 52/152).[1] The encouragement of the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law has also been considered as one of the main purposes of the 1990-1999 United Nations Decade of International Law.[2]

2. By its resolution 52/152, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1998 and 1999 the activities specified in the report on the Programme that he had submitted at the fifty-second session (A/52/524). The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote the Programme.

3. In paragraph 17 of resolution 52/152, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1998 and 1999 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

4. The present report covers the implementation of the Programme of Assistance during 1998-1999 in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly (A/52/524). The report, *inter alia*, gives an account of the activities performed by the United Nations itself and of those in which the Organization has participated, as well as a description of contributions made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

II. Implementation of the Programme during the biennium 1998-1999

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Geneva International Law Seminar

5. The International Law Seminar held in Geneva[3] is for advanced students specializing in international law and for young professors or government officials dealing with questions of international law in the course of their work. The criteria applied in the selection of candidates are the individual qualifications of the applicants, including publications and linguistic ability in English or French; the usefulness of the seminar for their future career; and the equal representation of males and females. The Seminar is intended for candidates mostly from developing countries.[4]

6. The thirty-fourth session of the International Law Seminar was held at the Palais des Nations from 11 to 29 May 1998 during the fiftieth session of the International Law Commission. Twenty-four candidates (15 males and 9 females) were selected and 23 participated in the 1998 Seminar. Participants were from Albania, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

7. The thirty-fifth session of the International Law Seminar was held at the Palais des Nations from 14 June to 2 July 1999 during the fifty-first session of the Commission. Twenty-four candidates were selected (14 males and 10 females) and 23 participated in the Seminar. Participants were from Armenia, Austria, Benin, Cameroon, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[6] Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Latvia, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uzbekistan.

8. During the three weeks of each session of the Seminar, the participants attended the meetings of the International Law Commission and lectures delivered by members of the Commission, officials of the United Nations and international organizations at Geneva, as well as by experts from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

9. The Seminar is funded by voluntary contributions from Member States and through national fellowships awarded by Governments to their own nationals. Fellowships were made available to participants, in 1998, by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Switzerland and Venezuela, and in 1999, by the Governments of Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary and Switzerland. With the award of these fellowships, it was possible to achieve adequate geographical representation of participants and to bring deserving candidates who would otherwise have been prevented from participating in the Seminar. For the 1998 session, full fellowships (travel and subsistence allowance) were awarded to 15 participants and partial fellowships (subsistence only) were given to 4

participants. For the 1999 session, full fellowships (travel and subsistence allowance) were awarded to 12 participants and partial fellowships (subsistence only) to 8 participants. Thus, of 783 participants, representing 146 nationalities, who have participated in the Seminar since its inception in 1965, fellowships have been awarded to 443 individuals.

10. At both sessions, the International Law Commission stressed the importance it attached to the Seminar, which enabled young lawyers, and especially those from developing countries, to familiarize themselves with the work of the Commission and the activities of the many international organizations that have their headquarters at Geneva. However, as the available funds have been exhausted, the Commission recommended that the General Assembly should again appeal to States to make voluntary contributions needed to hold the Seminar in 2000 with as broad a participation as possible.

11. The Commission noted with satisfaction that in 1998 and 1999 comprehensive interpretation services had been made available to the Seminar and it expressed the hope that the same services would be provided for the next session despite existing financial constraints.

2. International Law Fellowship Programme

12. The International Law Fellowship Programme is designed to enable qualified persons from developing countries and countries in socio-economic transition, in particular mid-level governmental legal officers and young professors of international law, (a) to deepen their knowledge of international law, particularly of those questions of special interest to developing countries and countries in transition; (b) to have an opportunity for frank and informal exchanges of views on legal problems of common interest or of special concern to their respective countries; and (c) depending on the financial resources available to the Fellowship Programme in any given year, to acquire practical experience of the legal work of the United Nations and its associated agencies.

13. The criteria applied in the selection of candidates are the following: qualifications of individual applicants; needs of their respective countries; potential applicability in their normal fields of work of the benefits obtained from the fellowship; preference to candidates from countries whose nationals have not been awarded a fellowship in immediately preceding years; preference to the least developed among the developing countries and to those which have recently gained independence; and equitable representation of males and females.[7]

14. The Fellowship Programme is comprised of the following three schemes:

(a) Attendance for six weeks at the lectures at the Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR as in scheme (c) below, followed by a three-month practical training period in the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat or in the legal departments of the various United Nations bodies or specialized agencies;

(b) Attendance for six weeks at the lectures at the Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR as in scheme (c) below, and participation in the Geneva International Law Seminar, organized by the Office of Legal Affairs in conjunction with the annual session of the International Law Commission;

(c) Attendance for six weeks at the annual lectures in private and public international law at the Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special lectures and seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR which are held at The Hague concurrently with the Academy's lectures.

15. However, in the last several years, owing to financial constraints, the participants in the Programme have been awarded fellowships only under scheme (c).

16. In paragraph 3 (a) of its resolution 52/152, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a number of international law fellowships in both 1998 and 1999, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries.[8] On the basis of that resolution, 20 fellowships were awarded in 1998 and 17 fellowships in 1999.

17. Taking into account the limited budget available to the Programme, efforts have been made to reduce the cost of the Programme to the extent possible. To that end, with the approval of the Advisory Committee last year, the Programme as of 1998 became monolingual, rotating between English and French. The 1998 Programme was conducted in English; the 1999 Programme was conducted in French.

18. For the 1998 Fellowship Programme, 201 applications from 77 countries and Palestine had been received by the closing date. The 20 fellows (9 females and 11 males) who participated in 1998 were from the following countries: Albania, Bahamas, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Latvia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Solomon Islands," Sudan, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Zimbabwe, and one participant was from Palestine. In addition, four observers (three females and one male) from industrialized countries participated in the Programme, representing Japan, Portugal (2) and Spain.

19. For the 1999 Fellowship Programme, 147 applications from 53 countries had been received by the closing date. The 17 fellows (8 females and 9 males) who were selected in 1999 were from the following countries: Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Jordan, Lithuania, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, and Syrian Arab Republic.[10] In addition, three observers (one female and two males) from industrialized countries participated in the Programme, representing Japan, Luxembourg and Portugal.

20. The study programme at The Hague consisted of, in addition to the series of lectures on private and public international law given at the Academy, an intensive programme of seminars and exercises specially organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR for the benefit of the fellows.

21. In 1998, the Hague Academy courses on public international law included the following:[11] General course: International law at the threshold of the twenty-first century (J. A. Pastor Ridruejo, Professor at the Complutense University of Madrid); The role of the Organization of American States in the promotion and protection of democratic governance (H.E. H. Caminos, Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Hamburg); The multiplicity of international tribunals and universality of international law (J. I. Charney, Professor at Vanderbilt University, Nashville); Appearance and reality in the jurisdiction of the international court (K. Highet, McDermott, Will & Emery, Washington, D.C.); Forty years of activity of the European Court of Human Rights (F. Matscher, Professor at the University of Salzburg); The verification of disarmament (S. Sur, Professor at the University of Paris II); and Means of economy compliance and enforcement of international environmental law (R. Wolfrum, Director of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg).

22. The 1998 special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR covered the following topics: Peacekeeping, peacemaking and conflict resolution (R. Wedgwood, Professor at Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn.); Law of international watercourses (E. Benvenisti, Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem); Multilateral trading system/trade dispute resolution (K. Allbeury, Legal Affairs Officer, World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva); Peaceful means of dispute settlement (A. P. Lempereur, Professor, Groupe ESSEC, Law Department, France); Negotiating international legal instruments (R. S. Lee, Director, Codification Division, United Nations); Treaty law (C. Schreuer, Professor at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.); Law of the sea (F. Orrego-Vicuña, Professor at the Institute of International Studies, University of Chile); International humanitarian law (J.-P. Lavoyer, Deputy Head, Legal Division, ICRC, Geneva); International refugee law (V. Leblanc, Consultant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France); International environmental law (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Senior Counsel, Legal Department of International Law and Environment Unit, World Bank); Selected topics of human rights law: Indigenous people, women, religious intolerance (S. Wiessner, Professor at School of Law, St. Thomas University, Miami); and International criminal law (M. P. Scharf, Professor of Law/Director, Centre for International Law and Policy, New England School of Law, Boston).

23. In 1999, the Hague Academy courses on public international law included the following:[12] General course: The rules and mechanisms serving the general interest of the international community (C. Tomuschat, Professor at the Humboldt University, Berlin); International responsibility of the individual (A. Honrubia, Professor at the University of Barcelona); International criminal law (J. Barboza, Professor at the Catholic University of Buenos Aires); The International Labour Organization (ILO), social justice and the global economy (F. Maupan, Special Adviser of the ILO); One hundred years of peaceful settlement of interstate disputes (Judge Caflisch, European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg); Creation and disappearance of States (V. D. Degan, Professor at the University of Riejka, Croatia); and The problem of opposability in international law (Ambassador H. Owada, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, New York).

24. The 1999 special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR covered the following topics: Law of the sea (T. Treves, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Hamburg); International economic law (A. Yusuf, Assistant Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)); Multilateral trading system (G. Marceau, Legal Adviser, WTO); Treaty law (L. Condorelli, Professor, University of Geneva); Humanitarian law (D. Helle, Legal Adviser, ICRC); Refugee law (S. Jaquemet, Legal Adviser, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR)); Human rights (Y. Diallo, Legal Adviser, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights); International environmental law (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, University of Geneva); International criminal law (G. Stessens, Professor, University of Antwerp); Multilateral negotiation and mediation (B. Boyer, Professor, University of Geneva); and Intellectual property rights (A.-B. Kéchérid, Deputy Director, and V. Jouvin, Legal Officer, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)).

25. Under the Programme, introductory seminars were arranged in 1998 and 1999 on the work of the International Court of Justice, as well as study visits to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal and the Houses of Parliament of the Netherlands.

26. No refresher courses were held in 1998, in the absence of a host country and voluntary contributions. However, in 1999, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran offered to host a regional course in international law and make financial contributions for that purpose. A regional course is planned for the countries of Central Asia and the Middle East to be held at Tehran from 20 November to 1 December 1999.

3. Activities of the Office of Legal Affairs

(a) Public international law and other activities

27. As in the past, the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and in particular its Codification Division, continued to perform various functions connected with the goals of the Programme.

28. The Office, in cooperation with UNITAR, made the various arrangements relating to the general orientation of the Fellowship Programme in International Law, such as the selection of fellows and the lecturers for the Programme. Close consultations were maintained between the Codification Division and UNITAR so as to ensure the implementation of the guidelines for the Fellowship Programme as approved by the General Assembly.

29. The Office of Legal Affairs received and assigned interns to participate in activities related to some of its projects.[13] The Office selects interns and arranges for the duration and type of their training and assigns them to projects in which an intern has a special interest. Interns bear all their own financial expenses.

30. Staff members of the Office of Legal Affairs, through arrangements made by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and interested organizations, have lectured at Headquarters on various aspects of international law and the law of international organizations to different audiences, including foreign office officials, parliamentarians, teachers and university students, as well as to members of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

31. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 52/152, the Assembly approved the establishment of the United Nations Audiovisual Library in International Law, as proposed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 89 and the annex to his report (A/52/524). The Codification Division is continuing to catalogue the tapes received. Once the Library has been fully established, the list of tape titles, and other relevant information, will be disseminated to Governments for their use and further dissemination to their educational institutions. The list of tapes catalogued so far is contained in the annex to the present report. The Library also has a Web site on the United Nations home page: http://www.un.org/law/audio.htm.

32. The Codification Division assists in the dissemination of information regarding United Nations work on the codification and progressive development of international law, as well as on some aspects regarding its application, via the Internet, as follows:

(a) A summary of the activities of the Sixth Committee and its subsidiary organs is posted on a regular basis on the United Nations home page under "Codification, development and promotion of international law" (http://www.un.org/law/lindex.htm);

(b) The Web site http://www.un.org/law/ilc/index.htm contains information on the International Law Commission, including the Commission's most recent reports;

(c) Information on the International Criminal Court can be found at the Web site http://www.un.org/icc/index.htm;

(d) The Codification Division has prepared abstracts of legal opinions for the years 1991-1994 for inclusion in the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN),[14] an automated database of legislation, statutes and regulations, abstracts and legal writings originating from countries throughout the world. GLIN is made available to members of delegations and the Secretariat through the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, which also acts as the United Nations focal point for GLIN. Judicial decisions will be added to the database in the future. The initial United Nations contribution to GLIN was the preparation and inclusion in the database of abstracts of legal opinions of the Organization.

33. The Web site of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea on the United Nations home page

(http://www.un.org/Depts/los), is now providing information on the status of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and related instruments, legal aspects of the marine environment, marine resources, activities of other organizations and bodies in the area of oceans and the law of the sea, relevant international and regional agreements, information on settlement of disputes and extensive lists of documents and publications aimed at a better understanding of the legal regime as contained in the Law of the Sea Convention. (Also of relevance in this context is the information contained in paras. 44-47 below on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and in para. 49 below on the United Nations Treaty Section.)

(b) Activities concerning the law of the sea and ocean affairs: the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship

34. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea contributes to the promotion and wider dissemination of international law, as well as to the acquisition of additional knowledge of the law of the sea, *inter alia*, by the annual award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea.[15]

35. The fellowship provides an opportunity for fellows to advance in their chosen professions or vocations by expanding their knowledge and attaining a better understanding of and greater specialization in the fields of study related to the law of the sea and its implementation. The candidates for the fellowship must have a degree in law, marine science, political science, ocean management, administration of ports or in related disciplines. They must have at least five years of work-related experience.

36. The fellowship is awarded by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, on the recommendations of the Advisory Panel.[16]

37. The universities and institutions participating in the programme are: Faculty of Law, University of Oxford, United Kingdom; Institute of Maritime Law, University of Southampton, United Kingdom; Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, University of Utrecht, Netherlands; Max Planck Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany; Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy, Rhodes, Greece; Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, Canada; Centre for Oceans Law and Policy, University of Virginia, United States; Marine Policy Center, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, United States; School of Law, University of Georgia, United States; School of Law, University of Miami, United States; School of Law, University of Washington, Seattle, United States; William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, United States; and Institute of International Studies, University of Chile, Santiago. Moreover, the Centre for Maritime Policy, University of Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia, has recently shown an interest in becoming a participating institution.

38. The annual award under the fellowship programme provides successful fellows with facilities for postgraduate study and research in the field of the law of the sea, its implementation and related marine affairs. They may do so at any of the participating universities which provide facilities for the successful candidates to pursue their academic research and studies for three to six months free of tuition, followed by an internship period of up to three months with the Division.

39. The fellowship is publicized globally and applications are received in response to invitations extended through the offices of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and through the United Nations information centres. The selection of candidates is subject to a two-stage process. The preliminary stage of review of the individual applications and nominations, which are received from Governments, governmental agencies, institutions and other bodies, is carried out by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in cooperation with the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs. A shortlist of candidates is drawn up for evaluation by an Advisory Panel. Thirteen annual awards have been made since 1986.

40. The fellowship provides for the cost of round-trip air travel of the successful fellow from his/her home country to the chosen university and thereafter to United Nations Headquarters in New York and back to his/her home country. An appropriate subsistence allowance is also granted to the fellow while at the university and during the internship period with the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in New York, in accordance with the organizations established rates for fellowships. Attempts have been made to fund the annual fellowships from the interest accrued under the fellowship fund. In the last several years, however, contributions have decreased precipitously and it has become necessary to draw upon capital in order to maintain the fellowship.

41. Annual awards have been offered to individuals from the following countries: Nepal (1986), United Republic of

Tanzania (1987), Chile (1988), Saint Lucia (1989),[17] Sao Tome and Principe (1990), Croatia (1991), Thailand (1992), Kenya (1993),[18] Seychelles and Cameroon (1994), Tonga (1995), Indonesia (1996), Samoa (1997) and Nigeria and Papua New Guinea (1998).

42. Owing to the high calibre of candidates who apply each year for the fellowship, the Advisory Panel, which evaluates the candidates, last year requested the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, to explore the possibility of increasing the endowment so that the interest accrued therefrom would enable an award of more than one fellowship per year. It also urged that facilities provided by the participating universities should be used to the fullest and that every effort should be made to accommodate more than one fellow per year. It further encouraged the pre-selected candidates to apply directly to universities using the Fellowship Advisory Panel as a reference. In this connection, the Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy (Greece) for the past several years has invited applications for its programme from the finalists for the fellowship and has offered scholarships to some of them to participate in its annual summer courses on the law of the sea.

43. The Advisory Panel will meet in early December 1999 to recommend a candidate for the fourteenth annual award. Thereafter, the award will be announced by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel.

(c) Activities concerning international trade law

44. The activities, conducted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its secretariat (International Trade Law Branch of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs) in connection with the Programme of Assistance are designed primarily to acquaint lawyers, government officials and scholars, particularly from developing countries, with the work of UNCITRAL and with the legal texts that have emanated from its work. In doing so, the secretariat has kept in mind the decision of the Commission at its fourteenth session, in 1981, that a major purpose of the training and assistance activities should be the promotion of texts that have been prepared by the Commission.[19]

45. The Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 52/157 of 15 December 1997 and 53/103 of 8 December 1998, organized seminars and symposia in many developing countries with the objective of assisting them in adopting and implementing UNCITRAL texts. In addition, members of the UNCITRAL secretariat participated as speakers in a number of seminars and courses financed by institutions organizing those events or by other organizations.[20] In the aforementioned resolutions, the Assembly appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, as well as to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia. The Assembly also appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission.

46. The secretariat continued with the internship programme and selected 14 interns in 1998, and seven in 1999.[21]

47. The UNCITRAL Web site (http://www.uncitral.org.) was designed to provide relevant information concerning the Commission to researchers, practitioners and others interested in the work of the Commission. The site contains information on the Commission; preparatory documentation of the Commission and its working groups; Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT) (see also para. 55 below); and conventions (including their status), model laws and other texts relating to international trade law.

4. Cooperation with other organizations

48. Several international organizations, non-governmental organizations and institutions[22] have continued to participate as observers in various meetings of United Nations bodies dealing with the progressive development of international law and its codification. On 30 October 1998, a joint meeting of the members of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee and the legal advisers of the permanent missions of Member States to the United Nations in New York was held in cooperation with the Secretariat to discuss a number of topics of mutual interest, including the International Criminal Court and the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law.

5. Publications

(a) United Nations *Treaty Series*

49. The Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs is progressively implementing a comprehensive computerization programme, including to facilitate the effective and timely dissemination of treaty information from the United Nations *Treaty Series* through the global electronic gateways.[23] Furthermore, a new database/workflow system is being developed to reduce the processing time for treaties submitted for registration with the Secretariat, and to expedite their publication process, including a desktop publication capability.[24] It is hoped that these measures will assist significantly in reducing the existing backlog in the publication of the *Treaty Series* and lead to considerable savings of resources.

(b) United Nations Juridical Yearbook

50. The gap in the *Yearbook* series has been eliminated, with the 1988 and 1989 *Yearbooks* completed and sent to press. *Yearbooks* for 1993, 1994 and 1995 have also been sent to press. Work on the 1996 issue has begun.

(c) United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards

51. Volume 22 is in preparation by the Codification Division.

(d) Yearbook of the International Law Commission

52. During 1998 and 1999, the following volumes of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* were published: 1993-1997 (Arabic); 1995 and 1996 (English); 1993-1996 (French); 1992, 1994 (Russian); and 1994-1995 (Spanish).

(e) Other publications

53. The Codification Division will soon complete preparations for publication of the proceedings of the seminar to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the International Law Commission, held in Geneva on 21 and 22 April 1998, and a collection of essays by legal advisers of Member States and others to commemorate the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law.

54. During 1999, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea published Nos. 39 to 41 of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin* which updates information relating to the law of the sea and marine affairs, including national legislation, bilateral and multilateral treaties, and the decisions of international courts and arbitral tribunals; Nos. 9 and 10 of the *Law of the Sea Information Circular*, which contains information on any action taken by States parties in implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and the annual *Law of the Sea — A Selected Bibliography — 1998*.

55. The Russian language version of the *United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Yearbook* for 1997 was published in March 1999. Abstracts Nos. 17 to 19 under the Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT) were published in 1998 and Nos. 20 to 23 were to be published in 1999 (see also paras. 44-47 above). The United Nations International Trade Law Branch also prepared and issued the proceedings of the colloquium held in New York on 10 June 1998 as a special commemorative event marking the fortieth anniversary of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, concluded at New York on 10 June 1958. The publication contains the papers presented at the Colloquium.

56. UNITAR, in conjunction with Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, has recently published a book entitled *Increasing the Effectiveness of the International Court of Justice*. The book contains the proceedings of a colloquium held in April 1996 which UNITAR co-sponsored with the International Court of Justice to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Court. UNITAR has also published *The International Criminal Court: The making of the Rome Statute, Issues, Negotiations, Results*.

57. UNESCO has published, in French and English, a collection of international instruments aimed at the protection of the rights of women. A new edition of *Human Rights: Major International Instruments. Status as at May 1999* was issued.

58. Mention should also be made in this context of the UN Chronicle, which frequently includes information on the current legal activities of the United Nations.

6. Distribution of United Nations legal publications

59. Pursuant to paragraph 79 of the 1997 report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance (A/52/524) and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 52/152 authorizing its implementation, copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 1998-1999 have been provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in a number of countries, in particular in the developing countries, for which requests for such publications have been made by the Member States concerned. The International Court of Justice continued to

provide copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme.

7. Fellowships offered at national institutions

60. The United Nations Secretariat publicizes requests for fellowship offers for the study of international law at national institutions. During 1998-1999, no such offer was received.

B. Activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

61. In addition to cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs in organizing the Fellowship Programme, as referred to in section II.A.2. above, UNITAR has carried out a number of activities related to the teaching, study, dissemination and appreciation of international law.

UNITAR Training and Capacity Building Programmes in the Legal Aspects of Debt, Economic, Financial Management and Public Administration

62. The UNITAR Training and Capacity Building Programmes in the Legal Aspects of Debt, Economic, Financial Management and Public Administration are conducted for the benefit of over 35 partner countries, mainly from sub-Saharan Africa, the countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan, as well as Palestine and Viet Nam. These programmes aim at meeting the priority training needs of senior and middle-level government officials through a wide range of seminars, workshops, and training-of-trainers workshops. In parallel to training activities, the programme also assists in strengthening local capacities of governmental and academic institutions through distance learning training packages, up-to-date publications, as well as networking activities.

UNITAR Fellowship Programme on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management

63. The UNITAR Fellowship Programme on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management has been developed to meet a need in providing training to public officials from sub-Saharan Africa in the various legal aspects of debt management with a view to developing sustainable capacity for the efficient management of international debt. The Fellowship Programme aims to offer a regular forum for senior and middle-level African government officials to review, update and deepen their knowledge and to study and share experiences in current issues of importance and relevance to Africa in relation to the legal aspects of debt and financial management. The Fellowship Programme meets the need for training in an international setting where the participants can obtain hands-on experience in analysing and understanding various aspects of international finance. It also provides a platform for exchange of experiences and development of ideas.

The International Migration Policy and Law Courses

64. The International Migration Policy and Law Courses were established in 1998 to provide comprehensive, in-service professional training in migration standards, policies and practices to senior government officials responsible for migration management and migration policy formulation. The overall goal is to strengthen the capacity of Governments in all regions of the world to manage migration flows at national, regional and interregional levels, within a framework of international standards and policy accords, thus fostering international cooperation towards orderly migration. The project is implemented under the auspices of its three co-sponsoring agencies, UNITAR, the United Nations Population Fund and the International Organization for Migration. The International Labour Organization and some dozen other organizations from outside the United Nations system are also cooperating.

UNITAR Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy

65. The Fellowship Programme in Peacekeeping and Preventive Diplomacy is an annual programme now in its seventh year. The Programme for 1999, co-sponsored in June by UNITAR and the International Peace Academy, offered advanced training in conflict analysis and developing skills and overcoming obstacles in negotiation and mediation. The primary focus was on preventing and resolving international disputes through the United Nations. Currently, UNITAR is developing two programmes modelled on the Fellowship Programme with a specific focus on conflict prevention and peace-building in Asia and Africa; a Visiting Fellowship Programme for exchange working visits between senior members of regional organizations; and a consultative forum for Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

UNITAR Programme of Training for the Application of Environmental Law

66. The UNITAR Programme of Training for the Application of Environmental Law, developed to promote the strengthening of national legal and institutional components for improved environmental management, achieved considerable progress in 1999. The Programme is carried out in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the IUCN/World Conservation Union's Commission on Environmental Law and features cooperation with several other partner organizations. Financial support has been provided by the Governments of Canada, France, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa and Switzerland as well as from UNDP.

UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Affairs Management

67. This fellowship programme aims to give participants, in particular mid-level diplomats and national civil servants dealing with international issues, access to comprehensive subject knowledge of international political relations, intergovernmental institutions, international law, multilateral diplomacy, foreign policy and practical diplomatic skills, and possibly other related subjects. It is intended to answer the specific needs of junior to mid-career diplomats, who will be active in the field of multilateral diplomacy and negotiation. Fellowships are awarded to developing countries and countries in transition. Other countries are also given access.

ACCT/IIAP/IRIC/UNITAR Fellowship Programme on the International Civil Service

68. The Agence de la Francophonie (ACCT), the International Institute of Public Administration (IIAP) (France), the Cameroon Institute of International Relations (IRIC) and UNITAR are jointly organizing this annual six-month certificate programme which aims to familiarize French-speaking trainees from specialized ministries (health, labour, trade, finance, education, telecommunications, etc.) of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with the international civil service. The Programme consists of training periods in Yaoundé, Paris and Geneva, complemented with a three-month practical internship at an international organization. In addition to training relating to international relations, public administration and international organizations, special emphasis is placed upon the teaching of international law. The training at Yaoundé consists of six-week introductory courses on public international law. One of the four weeks spent at Geneva is dedicated to introducing the trainees to specific areas of international law including: refugee law, international humanitarian law, international protection of human rights, international trade law and international environmental law.

UNITAR/WIPO Series on Intellectual Property Laws and Regulations

69. The World Intellectual Property Organization and the UNITAR New York office have initiated a series dedicated to the analysis of intellectual property rights issues and their future implications for Member States, in particular developing countries. The series addresses topics such as patents and trade marks, standard-making and treaty-making in the area of intellectual property, laws regulating electronic commerce and intellectual property. The series provides a platform where delegations can deal with the conceptual as well as the practical aspects of intellectual property laws and regulations. In 1999, the series was to conduct two workshops for delegations in New York. As the curriculum strengthens, the partners hope to be able to conduct similar workshops for larger groups of participants.

C. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

70. UNESCO continued the dissemination of human rights standard-setting instruments, as well as UNESCO declarations, in particular, on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, the Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations towards Future Generations and the Declaration on the Principles of Tolerance.

71. Assistance has been given to the organization of seminars and conferences aimed at promoting education for peace, human rights, democracy and tolerance. Regional conferences on this subject were organized in Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the Arab States from December 1998 to March 1999.

72. The network of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance was further developed.[25] The total number of such Chairs has reached 41. New Chairs have been established in: Burundi (UNESCO Chair on Education for Peace and Peaceful Conflict Resolution at the National University of Burundi); India (UNESCO Chair for

the Promotion of the Culture of Peace and Non-Violence at the Manipal Academy of Higher Education); Italy (UNESCO Chair in Human Rights, Democracy and Peace at the University of Padua); Morocco (UNESCO Chair on Culture of Peace at Mohammed I University, Oujda); Russian Federation (UNESCO Chair in Education for Culture of Peace and Human Rights at Kabardino-Balkarian State University, Nalchik); Switzerland (UNESCO Chair for Human Rights and Democracy at Fribourg University); Uzbekistan (UNESCO Chair in Human Rights, Peace, Democracy, Tolerance and International Understanding at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Tashkent) and Zimbabwe (Herbert Chitepo UNESCO Chair in Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Governance, University of Zimbabwe, Harare). In order to improve interaction among the Chairs, the first meeting of their representatives was organized and an agreement on development of their cooperation has been signed.

D. Other activities reported by States and international organizations concerning the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 51/157 and 52/153

73. The reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions on the agenda item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law"[26] contained an analytical compilation of other activities reported by States and international organizations carried out in implementation of chapter IV of the programme of activities for the final term (1997-1999) of the Decade.

74. Chapters of the above-mentioned reports on the questions of promotion and dissemination of international law should be considered an integral part of the present report.

III. Guidelines and recommendations regarding execution of the Programme in the biennium 2000-2001

A. General observations

75. In paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 52/152, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at the fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during the period 1998-1999 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

76. The paragraphs below contain the guidelines and recommendations requested by the General Assembly in the above-mentioned resolutions. In formulating such guidelines and recommendations, account has been taken of the fact that the General Assembly in resolution 52/152 did not provide new budgetary resources for the programme, but relied instead on financing such activities from the existing overall level of appropriations and voluntary contributions from States.

77. Therefore, in substance, the paragraphs below recommend that the United Nations and other agencies continue the current activities under the Programme and develop and expand them if new funds become available through voluntary contributions. In principle, new activities should only be undertaken if the overall level of appropriations or voluntary contributions make them possible.

B. Activities of the United Nations

78. *Geneva International Law Seminar*. It is expected that, if sufficient voluntary contributions from States continue to be made, new sessions of the Seminar will be held in 2000 and 2001 in conjunction with those of the International Law Commission. Scheduling of the sessions of the Seminar should be done in such a way as to make it possible to provide it with adequate services, including interpretation as required.

79. *Public international law and other activities*. During the biennium 2000-2001, the Office of Legal Affairs and its Codification Division are expected to continue performing the various functions connected with the goals of the Programme, as described in the present report, namely,

participation in the International Law Fellowship Programme; regional refresher courses; training of interns; lecturing on international law topics; secretariat functions to the Advisory Committee and to the Sixth Committee on the item concerning the United Nations Programme of Assistance; and dissemination of information regarding the codification and progressive development of international law. With regard to the training of interns, geographical distribution is duly borne in mind in selecting interns and, at the same time, existing possibilities are fully taken advantage of, irrespective of nationality.

80. *Activities concerning the law of the sea and ocean affairs: the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship.* The Office of Legal Affairs will continue to award at least one fellowship annually, in accordance with the rules and guidelines referred to in paragraphs 35 and 39 above.

81. *Activities concerning international trade law.* The steps to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of particular concern to developing countries. The Secretary-General, through the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, will take the requisite action during the biennium 2000-2001 to implement the recommendations addressed to him in this regard by UNCITRAL and the General Assembly.

82. *Publications.* It is expected that the United Nations Secretariat will continue its efforts to reduce the backlog of the United Nations *Treaty Series*. Efforts should also be continued by the United Nations Secretariat to ensure the publishing of matters of legal interest through the Internet on the United Nations home page as well as through other electronic media.

83. *Provision of United Nations legal publications.* Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 2000-2001 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in the developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned. Each new request will be reviewed on its own merits and the availability of the legal publication in question will also be taken into account.

84. *Fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions.* Information received from Governments regarding the fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions will, at the request of those Governments, be circulated to all Member States.

85. *International Law Fellowship Programme.* The implementation of the International Law Fellowship Programme should be carefully evaluated in order to make it as effective and as efficient as possible. A number of fellowships, to be determined in the light of the above-mentioned review, should continue to be awarded each year under the United Nations regular budget. Additional fellowships may also be awarded from the Trust Fund of the Programme of Assistance, depending upon the amount of the voluntary contributions received each year.

86. The Programmes should also be open to a limited number of observers whose Governments are willing to cover the expenses of their observers.

87. Extreme caution should be taken in the allocation of funds from the Trust Fund to finance administrative and other expenses of the Fellowship Programme. As in previous years, it is to be stressed that guidelines contained in General Assembly resolutions should be followed, in particular, the desirability of using, as far as possible, the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others; as well as the need, in appointing lecturers for the seminars of the Fellowship Programme, to secure representation of the major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions.

88. As in previous years, in the implementation of the Fellowship Programme, maximum use should be made of existing human and material resources of the Organization so as to achieve the best possible results within a policy of maximum financial restraint. Every effort should be made to enhance and maintain the high quality of the lecturers and the seminars. To the extent possible, teaching experts for the seminars should be selected from among the staff of the Organization, thus reducing to a minimum consultants' fees and making full use of the expertise of Organization staff in international law and related areas.

89. Beginning in 1998, the Fellowship Programme was conducted in a monolingual format, alternating between English and French. This change from the previous bilingual format reduced the cost of the Programme and also enhanced the quality of the Programme. The monolingual format will continue for the 2000 and 2001 Fellowship Programmes.

90. Efforts are being made to continue the gathering and cataloguing of good-quality audio and visual tapes, so that they may be loaned to Governments and educational institutions. A loan policy will have to be formulated.

91. Upon the invitation of the Office of Legal Affairs, UNITAR should continue to participate in those aspects of the Fellowship Programme more in keeping with its organizational capabilities and in accordance with the guidelines set out above.

IV. Administrative and financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme

A. Biennium 1998-1999

92. Among the activities carried out under the Programme during 1998-1999, the following items were related to allocations of the regular budget: the supply of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries; and the provision of a number of international law fellowships, determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme (General Assembly resolution 52/152, para. 3 (a)).

93. The cost of the handling and shipping of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries has been covered under the relevant sections of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 relating to Conference and library services, Distribution service, and to Administration and management, Office of General Services, Communications and mail operations.

94. The actual cost of producing the publications falls under the respective allocations for the substantive programmes to which each publication belongs.

95. As for the cost of provision by the United Nations of a number of fellowships determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme, a total of $351,600 was appropriated from regular budget sources under section 6 (Legal activities, Progressive development and codification of international law) of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.[27]

96. In accordance with paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 52/152, in which the Assembly reiterated its request to Member States, interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, the Secretary-General addressed a note on 13 January 1998 and again on 29 January 1999 to Member States drawing their attention not only to resolution 52/152, but also to recent Assembly resolutions on the United Nations Decade of International Law and the report of the International Law Commission.

97. For the Geneva International Law Seminar, the Governments of the following countries made contributions in 1998: Denmark $10,040, Finland $4,606, Germany $12,000, Hungary $2,739.73, Ireland $5,284, Switzerland $13,698.63 and Venezuela $600; and in 1999: Austria $3,000, Finland $4,801.77, Germany (pledged DM 20,000), Hungary $4,000 and Switzerland $14,184.40.

98. For the International Law Fellowship Programme, the Government of Greece made a contribution of $3,200 in both 1998 and 1999.

99. For the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, in 1998, Germany sponsored the additional fellow from Papua New Guinea to study at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law. In 1999, Cyprus made a contribution of $925.

100. For the UNCITRAL symposia, the Governments of the following countries made contributions during the biennium 1998-1999: Finland $9,697, Greece $20,000, and Switzerland $36,818. Cambodia, Kenya and Singapore made contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries.

101. No contribution was received during 1998 for regional refresher courses. In 1999, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed to provide, at no cost, conference facilities and accommodations for the participants of a regional refresher course to be held at Tehran from 20 November to 1 December 1999.

B. Biennium 2000-2001

102. Assuming that the recommendations in paragraph 82 above regarding legal publications are adopted, the cost of handling and shipping the United Nations legal publications issued in 2000 and 2001 would be covered, as in previous years, by the estimates under the sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 relating to Conference and library services, Distribution service, and to Administration and management, Office of General Services, Communications and mail operations.

103. With regard to the provision of fellowships within the International Law Fellowship Programme during the biennium and possibly of travel grants for participants in regional refresher courses during 2000 or 2001, an amount of $368,600 is included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 under section 8 (Legal activities, Progressive development and codification of international law) of the proposed programme budget for that biennium, assuming that the General Assembly approves the guidelines and recommendations on those programmes.

104. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so decides, in requesting voluntary contributions to the Programme. It is proposed that, as in past years, the funds accruing from such contributions have, as a main goal, subject to considerations of a practical

nature, the increase of the number of fellowship grants to candidates from developing countries in addition to the minimum that would be authorized by the General Assembly under the appropriations from the regular budget.

V. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

A. Membership of the Advisory Committee

105. In accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 50/43 of 11 December 1995, the membership of the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1999 is as follows: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay.

B. Consideration of the report by the Advisory Committee at its thirty-third and its thirty-fourth sessions

106. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 52/152, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1998 and 1999.

107. As part of the preparation of the report requested under resolution 52/152, the Secretary-General prepared an interim report covering the activities carried out during 1998 by the various bodies that participated in the execution of the Programme, as well as a draft report convening the activities carried out in 1999.

108. At the thirty-third session of the Advisory Committee held on 10 December 1998, the representatives of the following members of the Committee were present: Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukraine. Representatives of UNESCO and the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea also attended. At the thirty-fourth session of the Advisory Committee, held on 20 October 1999, the representatives of the following members of the Advisory Committee were present: Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay. A representative from the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea also attended.

109. The thirty-third and the thirty-fourth sessions of the Advisory Committee were chaired by Mr. Henry Hanson-Hall of Ghana.

110. Ms. Mahnoush H. Arsanjani, Senior Legal Officer, Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, acted as Secretary of the Advisory Committee at both sessions.

111. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's interim report of 1998 at its thirty-third session, and the draft report of the Secretary-General at its thirty-fourth session.

112. At the thirty-third session, two major points were raised. One concerned the reason the Advisory Committee was meeting after the Sixth Committee had completed its work. It was explained that the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance would be considered at the end of the biennium (1998-1999) in the Sixth Committee at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly. The Secretary of the Committee further explained that the current, interim meeting was being held after the Sixth Committee had completed its work to avoid conflicting with meetings of the Main Committees during the fifty-third session.

113. The other questions largely concerned budgetary aspects of the Programme of Assistance. It was felt that the budget of the Programme should be strengthened as a whole, and in particular as regards providing funding for interns from developing countries. The suggestion also was made that it would be beneficial to developing countries if UNITAR's efforts under the Programme could be enhanced.

114. A point was also raised with regard to the problems concerning access to the United Nations *Treaty Series* electronic database; it was felt also that the technical difficulties with the system should be remedied.

115. The Advisory Committee considered the draft report at its thirty-fourth session. The delegations noted that the Programme of Assistance was an important component of the United Nations Decade of International Law and was unique in that it would continue in operation after the closure of the decade, in 1999. Taking into account the importance

of the Programme, the Advisory Committee expressed concern that an insufficiency of resources had prevented the full implementation of all the components of the Programme. The Advisory Committee also urged Governments to make voluntary contributions to enable the Programme of Assistance to expand to its full potential.

Notes

[1] The Programme has been continued under relevant resolutions annually until 1971 and biennially thereafter: resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 29 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2698 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 36/108 of 10 December 1981, 38/129 of 19 December 1983, 40/66 of 11 December 1985, 42/148 of 7 December 1987, 44/28 of 4 December 1989, 46/50 of 9 December 1991, 48/29 of 9 December 1993, 50/43 of 11 December 1995 and 52/152 of 15 December 1997. Information concerning action taken under the Programme in previous years is contained in the following reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86, document A/6492 and Add.1; ibid., *Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 90, document A/6816; ibid., *Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 89, document A/7305; ibid., *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/7740; ibid., *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 90, document A/8130; ibid., *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/8505 and Corr.1 and 2; ibid., *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98, document A/9242 and Corr.1; ibid., *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117, document A/10332; ibid., *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 114, document A/32/326; ibid., *Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111, document A/34/693; ibid., *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 113, document A/36/633; ibid., *Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122, document A/38/546; ibid., *Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128, document A/40/893; ibid., *Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 127, document A/42/718; ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 138, document A/44/712; ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 124, document A/46/610; and documents A/48/580, A/50/726 and A/52/524.

[2] See General Assembly resolution 44/23, preamble and paras. 1 and 2 (d). The programmes for the activities commenced during the first (1990-1992), second (1993-1994), third (1995-1996) and fourth (1997-1999) terms of the Decade are annexed to General Assembly resolutions 45/40 of 28 November 1990, 47/32 of 25 November 1992, 49/50 of 9 December 1994 and 51/157 of 16 December 1996, respectively.

The Codification Division services the Working Group of the Sixth Committee on the Decade and has been involved in the preparation of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on the subject.

[3] For detailed information see: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/53/10), paras. 565-577; and ibid, *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/54/10), para. 653-665.

[4] Each year, the Director of the Seminar designates the members to serve on the Selection Committee, i.e., four members, representing four different regions, form among legal officer within various departments of the United Nations Office at Geneva. The chairmanship of the Selection Committee is traditionally given *ad honorem* to an independent personality from the academic world, usually a professor of international law of the Graduate Institute of International Relations in Geneva. The Director of the Seminar acts as the Secretary to the Selection Committee. The Selection Committee met on 11 March 1998 and selected 24 candidates out of 75 applications; and, on 14 April 1999, the Committee selected 24 candidates out of 74 applications.

[5] The selected candidate from Zambia did not attend.

[6] The selected candidate from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not attend.

[7] The Selection Committee consists of senior officials from the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR and is chaired by the Legal Counsel.

[8] Up to 1992, the operational costs of the Programme were shared between the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR. The fellowships themselves (travel expenses and per diem) were financed partly from the budgetary allocation for the Programme of Assistance and partly from a trust fund of voluntary contributions earmarked for the Programme, whereas the expenses related to organizational staff and lecturers were borne by UNITAR. In 1993, however, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993, decided that the funding of training programmes held at the specific request of States Members of the United Nations and members of other United Nations system organs and specialized agencies should be arranged by the requesting parties. On the basis of that paragraph, all aspects of the International Law Fellowship Programme, including expenses related to organizational staff and lecturers, had to be financed by the Office of Legal Affairs. As a result, most of the budgetary allocation for the Programme of Assistance went to cover the costs of the Fellowship Programme.

[9] The candidate from the Solomon Islands could not take up his fellowship.

[10] The fellows from Rwanda and Jordan dropped out. The participant from Rwanda was supposed to be replaced by the African reserve candidate from Burkina Faso, who similarly declined, which eventually led to the selection of the Slovenian reserve candidate. The Jordanian cancellation came too late to allow for a replacement. The participant from the Republic of Korea had to be replaced by the Turkish reserve candidate owing to the former's lack of knowledge of the working language (French) of the Fellowship Programme that year.

[11] Under the programme on private international law, the following courses were offered in 1998: General course: Contemporary problems in international litigation (L.A. Collins, Q.C., Head of Litigation and Arbitration Department, Herbert Smith Solicitors, London); The private international monetary system (EMU and Euro-markets) (D. Carreau, Professor at the University of Paris I); The private international law of copyright in an era of technological change (J.C. Ginsburg, Professor at Columbia University, New York); Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements in Japan from a comparative perspective (Y. Sakurada, Professor at Kyoto University); International company law and freedom of contract (W.A. Stoffel, Professor at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland); Legal aspects of the internationalization of financial markets (H. Synvet, Professor at the University of Paris II); Environmental damage in private international law (C. Von Bar, Professor at the University of Osnabruck, Germany); and Private international law in China from a comparative perspective (D. Xu, Professor at the East China University of Politics and Law, Shanghai).

[12] Under the programme on private international law, the following courses were offered in 1999: General course: International national activity (G.A. Draz); Cooperative efforts in private international law in favour of children (L. Silberman); Currency and interest in international judgements and arbitral awards (K.H. Ameli); Principles and practices of procedure in international commercial arbitration (D. Hascher); Capital markets and conflicts of laws (H. Kronke); and Mass torts, multinational enterprises and private international law (U. Baxi).

[13] In 1998, 53 interns were selected, from Australia (4), Austria (4), Canada, Denmark (2), Egypt, Finland, France (4), Germany (7), Ghana, India, Italy (6), Japan, the Netherlands (2), Norway (3), the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland (2), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (2), the United States (6) and Viet Nam. In 1999, 35 interns were selected, from Argentina, Australia (2), Austria, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany (7), Haiti, Israel, Italy (5), Japan, the Netherlands, Norway (3), the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sweden (3), Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

[14] The Global Legal Information Network was established and is maintained by the United States Law Library of Congress; however, discussions are under way to incorporate GLIN on a non-profit basis. The current number of participating countries and international organizations is small, but GLIN has been conceived as a long-term project. Other organizations also are offering their expertise; the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), for example, is assisting with the ongoing computerization of the database.

[15] For a discussion on how the fellowship became integrated into the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, see A/36/633, paras. 55-57 and 84-86.

The late Ambassador Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka was Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor from 1967 to 1970, and subsequently of the Standing Committee for the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, from 1970 to 1973. Thereafter, he was President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, from its inception in 1973 to his death in 1980. The General Assembly established a fellowship in his memory to mark his outstanding contribution to the work of the Conference (see General Assembly resolutions 35/116 of 10 December 1980 and 36/108 of 10 December 1981).

[16] The Advisory Panel consists of eight eminent persons in international relations and the law of the sea, nominated by the Legal Counsel. It is composed of members of permanent missions to the United Nations, representatives of educational institutions or organizations of an international character and individuals closely associated with the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and its implementation. See the Report of the Secretary-General on the Law of the Sea, A/53/456, para. 478, for the names of the Advisory Panel members for 1999.

[17] The candidate from Saint Lucia was unable to take up the fellowship for personal reasons and therefore the backup candidate from Trinidad and Tobago was awarded the fellowship.

[18] The recipient of the award was unable to take up the fellowship for personal reasons and there was not enough time to award the fellowship to the backup candidate.

[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/36/17), para. 109.

[20] Training activities of UNCITRAL and its secretariat, including the list of the seminars and symposia for 1998 and 1999 are described in detail in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/53/17), paras. 239-245, and ibid., *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/54/17), paras. 390-397. The selection of the location of seminar requests from Governments are evaluated by the Trade Law Branch on the basis of such criteria as urgency, proposed programme and geographical diversity.

[21] The interns selected for 1998 were from Austria (4), France, Germany (2), Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden (2) and the United Kingdom. The interns selected for 1999 were from Austria, Germany, Greece, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain and the United States.

[22] Such organizations and institutions include: Arab Commission for International Law, League of Arab States, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Organization of African Unity, European Committee on Legal Cooperation, European Community, Commission of the European Communities, Hague Academy of International Law, Hague Conference of Private International Law, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Inter-American Juridical Committee, Organization of American States and Latin American Economic System. Moreover, many non-governmental organizations participated as observers, in the 1998 United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the

Establishment of an International Criminal Court and the 1999 Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court.

[23] Consistent with the wishes of the Member States, the Treaty Section has provided on-line access to the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* since 1995 and to the *United Nations Treaty Series* since June 1997. The *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* provides information on the status of 509 major multilateral instruments deposited with the Secretary-General as of 1 October 1999. The status of these instruments evolves continually as Member States sign, ratify, accede to and make declarations, reservations, objections, etc. Since June 1997, about 34,000 treaties and subsequent actions published in over 1,550 *United Nations Treaty Series* volumes have also been made available on-line. Access is being provided to the collection in image format, through a user-friendly search mechanism allowing user's multiple search options (by name of participant, subject matter, title, date, etc.). Over 350 new volumes of the *Treaty Series* have been added to the Internet version. Access is free of charge pending the implementation of a user fee by the United Nations Sales Section. Both publications can be found on the same Internet site (http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty). They also will continue to be published in hard copy.

[24] The first phase was completed in August 1998.

[25] The decision concerning the UNESCO Chairs Programme was taken at the twenty-sixth session of the General Conference in 1991. The Programme is designed to develop university networking and linking arrangements among institutions of higher education at the interregional, regional and subregional levels. The Programme is focused on promoting graduate studies, research and education in various fields. The main aim of the Chairs is to promote respect for human rights, democracy and peace by means of education and research. UNESCO Chairs play an active role in upgrading the knowledge of basic values of human rights, democracy and peace at the university level and at the same time serve as focal points for the promotion of education for peace, tolerance and international understanding at all levels of education. UNESCO is cooperating closely with the Chairs, contributes to their activities and encourages cooperation between them. The chairholders are regularly invited to annual meetings of directors of human rights institutions (organized annually at UNESCO headquarters in Paris).

[26] For the report of the fifty-second session, see A/52/363; for that of the fifty-third session, see A/53/492.

[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/52/16/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex

United Nations Audiovisual Library in International Law: list of tapes as at August 1999

The Secretary-General acknowledges with appreciation the donations of video and audio tapes from the following:

- American Society of International Law;
- International Law Students Association;
- Seton Hall University School of Law;
- Japanese Association of International Law;
- New York University;
- Ford Foundation.

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I. Videotapes

A. International Law — general

1. International Law: Our Common Language

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

Two tapes - NTSC and PAL (also two NTSC tapes without title and introduction by the Legal Counsel).
25 minutes each.

Using historical and current footage, the video presents an overview of what the United Nations does in the area of international law, e.g., human rights, ad hoc war crimes tribunals, Security Council sanctions against violators of international law, and also mentions the role of the International Court of Justice.

2. 1988 World Championship Jessup Cup Round [moot court competition] - "Case concerning State responsibility" (Republic of Yokum v. Confederation of Shangri) - Judgement of 23 April 1988

Language: English.
Produced by: The American Society of International Law.

NTSC - 2 hours and 40 minutes (two-tape set).

Oral presentations by law students of the University of Melbourne, as agents for the Applicant (Republic of Yokum), and by law students of the National University of Singapore, as agents for the Respondent (Confederation of Shangri), regarding a case of a group using Shangri as a base for taking hostages at sea and Yokum subsequently forcibly taking into custody some members of the group for purposes of bringing them to trial. Judgement for the Republic of Yokum. (The first tape has continuous rolling/jumping screen. It would have been helpful to set out the facts at the beginning of the video.)

3. 1998 World Championship Jessup Cup Round [moot court competition]

Language: English.
Produced by: International Law Students Association.

Three tapes - NTSC, PAL and SECAM.
1 hour and 50 minutes.

Oral presentations by law students of the Australian National University and Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, regarding a case of extradition. Judgement for the Respondent (Mexico).

4. Seton Hall University School of Law Series (in cooperation with the American Society of International Law)

Language: English.

4.1 International law
Video Course - series overview

PAL - 35 minutes.

International law professors give a brief description of the series programmes, e.g., nature and sources of international law, treaties, international organizations, international dispute settlement, use of force, human rights. (The tape ends abruptly during the discussion of international economic law.)

4.2 International law
Video Course - Organizations

Two tapes - NTSC and PAL.
30 minutes each.

International law professors briefly discuss the history and purpose of international organizations and types, e.g., intergovernmental, NGOs. The United Nations is used as a model for discussion on structure and functions of such organizations.

4.3 International law
Video Course - treaties

Two tapes - NTSC and PAL (PAL tape begins at the end of the programme).
30 minutes each.

International law professors briefly discuss the nature and function of treaties, the treaty-making process and the law of treaties.

5. International Symposium in commemoration of the Centennial of the Japanese Association of International Law, Kyoto, 13-14 September 1997

Language: English.
NTSC - 6 hours (two four-tape sets; English translation provided for Japanese speakers).

International law scholars, from Asia, Europe and the United States speak on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Japanese Association of International Law on issues related to war and peace, the relationship between international law and the economy, etc. Questions and comments are taken from the audience.

B. United Nations - general

1. Making the United Nations effective: Benjamin Ferencz at the United Nations

Language: English.
NTSC - 25 minutes.

Mr. Ferencz addresses a group of NGOs in 1994, making reference to his book on the subject, concerning ways the United Nations and its Members could be more effective in the area of international peace and security, e.g., defining parameters of self-defence more clearly, adopting a different notion of sovereignty.

2. CNN presents: The next 50 years - United Nations at War and Peace (includes TV commercials), 3 November 1995

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 2 hours.

A look at the lessons the United Nations has learned from its involvement in Bosnia and Mozambique.

3. World Chronicle #563
Mr. Hans Corell
United Nations Legal Counsel
7 October 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

The Legal Counsel discusses with the panel not only the work of the Office of Legal Affairs, but also international criminal courts, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and inter-State disputes.

4. Reforming the United Nations
11 January 1996

Language: English.
Produced by: National University of Singapore/Yale University.

NTSC - 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Videoconference between the Faculty of Law of the National University of Singapore and Prof. Michael Reisman of Yale University. Prof. Reisman discusses reforming the United Nations, mentioning three problem areas. He puts forth proposals for change. Comments are made from the National University of Singapore.

5. Namibia: A Trust Betrayed

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 35 minutes.

The tape presents a history of Namibia, including the period of colonization, the imposition of apartheid and the liberation struggle (though it does not manage to cover the period of independence).

C. International Court of Justice

1. The International Court of Justice receives Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Languages: English and French.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 40 minutes.

The Secretary-General speaks in general terms, both in English and French, about the International Court of Justice and the Hague Academy of International Law.

2. **World Chronicle #488**
   Mr. E. Valencia-Ospina
   Registrar, International Court of Justice
   28 October 1992

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

A panel discussion with the ICJ Registrar regarding his functions and the operation of the Court. The relation between the Court and the Security Council is also explored.

3. **World Chronicle #540**
   Judge Abdul Koroma
   International Court of Justice
   3 February 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

Judge Koroma discusses the role of the Court, its jurisdiction and how it works. The proposed international criminal court is compared to ICJ. Also briefly touched on is the voting patterns of the judges and the question of greater public involvement in the Court.

4. **World Chronicle #568**
   Mr. E. Valencia-Ospina
   Registrar, International Court of Justice
   19 October 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

The Registrar discusses the difference between the Court and the proposed international criminal court, the nature of the advisory opinions of the Court and specific cases before the Court.

5. **Presentation of International Court of Justice annual report before the General Assembly, 27 October 1998**

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

Two tapes - NTSC.
35 minutes each.

ICJ President Schwebel makes the presentation.

6. **The Court**

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 20 minutes.

Presents a very general view of the International Court of Justice and its contribution to the international legal system. (Towards the end the tape has a 5-minute segment on the United Nations Secretary-General.)

D. International Law Commission

1. **The International Law Commission: Fifty Years of Legal Innovation**

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

Four tapes - NTSC.
10 minutes each.

The tape presents information on the establishment and nature of the International Law Commission. It covers the role the Commission has played in the reach and impact of international law, including examples of the Commission's work.

2. **United Nations Colloquium on the Progressive Development and Codification of International Law, 28-29 October 1998**

Languages: English and French.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 4 hours, 40 minutes (four-tape set; mainly in English, and some French).

The tape covers the highlights of the Colloquium held at Headquarters in New York on 28 and 29 October 1997 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the International Law Commission.

E. Situation of Iraq

1. World Chronicle #538
Ambassador Rolf Ekeus
Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM)
19 January 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

Panel discussion with Ambassador Ekeus regarding the status of Iraq's compliance with the Security Council resolutions concerning the Gulf war.

2. World Chronicle #474
Ambassador Peter Hohenfellner
Chairman of the Committee on sanctions against Iraq
20 May 1992

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

Ambassador Hohenfellner discusses with the panel the Security Council's mandate and the sanctions regime, as well as the humanitarian concerns surrounding the implementation of sanctions against Iraq.

3. Secrets in the Sand

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 28 minutes.

The tape reviews the efforts undertaken in the 1990s by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) to uncover biological weapons in Iraq.

4. Hide-and-Seek in Iraq

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 26 minutes.

The tape presents a general review of the activities undertaken by the United Nations Special Commission in Iraq (UNSCOM) in its search for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, pursuant to relevant Security Council resolutions.

F. United Nations peacekeeping

1. The Agenda is Peace
25 May 1995

Language: English.
Produced by: PDR Productions, Inc.

Two tapes - NTSC and PAL.
35 minutes each.

An overview of United Nations peacekeeping operations — for incoming mission personnel. After an introduction by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the video covers the functions of the operations, e.g., maintaining peace, election monitoring, humanitarian assistance, using specific mission operation examples. Several United Nations staff members are interviewed regarding their positive experience with peacekeeping operations.

2. World Chronicle #546
Ambassador Colin Keating (New Zealand)
16 March 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

Panel discussions centering on the problems of protection of peacekeeping personnel and New Zealand's proposal for a convention on the subject. Other action to be taken to ensure the safety of peacekeeping personnel is also mentioned.

G. International humanitarian law

1. War and Humanity/Válka a lidskost

Language: English.
Produced by: Czech production.

PAL - 25 minutes.

A very general overview of the rules of war is presented.

H. Law of the sea

1. **United Nations in action: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea enters into force - October 1994**

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 5 minutes.

A very brief look at the beginnings of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

2. **World Chronicle #591**
Ambassador Satya Nandan
Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
28 April 1995

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

A panel interviews the Chairman. Discussions include the need to adhere to the current law and to formulate new agreements with States in order to avoid the overfishing of these stocks.

3. **The Sea Law**

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 27 minutes.

The video highlights, in a very general way, the problems encountered by States regarding law of the sea issues and how the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea addresses these issues.

I. Human rights

1. **World Chronicle #610**
Ambassador Jose Ayala-Lasso
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
21 November 1995

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

The Ambassador discusses with the panel the mandate of his Office, his successes and the need to further improve the human rights situation around the world, including the prevention of human rights violations. Also discussed are the United Nations mechanisms for handling human rights complaints and financial resources for the United Nations human rights programme.

2. **World Chronicle #627**
Mr. Francisco Jose Aguilar Urbina
Chairman of the Human Rights Committee
4 April 1996

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

The Chairman discusses with the panel the difference between the Human Rights Committee and the Commission on Human Rights, the procedures followed by the Committee and the Human Rights Covenants. Specific issues in the human rights field are also discussed, e.g., abortion rights, question of the freedom fighter vs. the terrorist, developed countries vs. developing countries and the question of whether aid should be linked to human rights compliance.

3. **World Chronicle #609**
Ms. Carol Bellamy
Executive Director of UNICEF
20 November 1995

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

The Executive Director briefly discusses the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Also discussed with the panel is the role of UNICEF, as well as specific programmes for children.

4. **World Chronicle #428**
Ms. Rosalyn Higgins
Chairperson, Working Group on Communications
Human Rights Committee
22 March 1991

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

Ms. Higgins discusses not only the function of the Working Group and its jurisdiction, but also the United Nations human rights structure. Also discussed are: the types of cases brought before the Committee, differences between States signatories and non-signatories to human rights conventions, and progress in the human rights field.

5. **World Chronicle #452**
Ambassador Andreas Mavrommatis
Senior Member, Human Rights Committee
11 December 1991

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

Issues discussed include: an assessment of the human rights situation, the validity of State reports and NGO reports, and the delays in the work of the Committee.

6. **World Chronicle #511**
Ms. Sharon Capeling-Alakija
Director, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
21 April 1993

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

The Director discusses with the panel the problem of treating violence against women as a human rights or legal issue, and how UNIFEM deals with this. Also discussed is the special situation of discrimination of women in the United Nations and the proposal to merge UNIFEM with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

7. **World Chronicle #542**
Ambassador Jose Ayala-Lasso
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
22 February 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

The recently appointed Ambassador discusses with the panel the creation of the office of the High Commissioner and his functions. Also discussed is the issue of cultural relativity and the human rights of women, and the role of the Security Council in the area of human rights violations.

8. **World Chronicle #513**
Mr. Alvaro de Soto
Senior Political Adviser to the Secretary-General
29 April 1993

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

Mr. de Soto discusses with the panel the situation in El Salvador, particularly as regards human rights, since the United Nations-sponsored peace accords were signed by the Government and the Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). The role of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) is also discussed.

9. **World Chronicle #521**
Mr. Ibrahima Fall
United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
12 October 1993

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

Mr. Fall discusses with the panel the methods used to ensure compliance by States with human rights legal instruments. Also discussed is the relationship between development and human rights and the proposal for an international court dealing with human rights violations.

10. **World Chronicle #616**
Ms. Ivanka Corti
Chairperson, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
23 January 1996

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

The Chairman discusses with the panel the record of the United Nations with regard to gender equality; the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the problem of reservations to the Convention; and the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

11. New Horizons for Human Rights

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 27 minutes.

This video covers United Nations activities regarding human rights issues, with special attention to the work carried out in the Chernobyl area, in Cameroon on HIV/AIDS and in Colombia on the teaching of human rights. It also focuses on the rights of indigenous peoples and on the work of the Human Rights Committee.

12. Apartheid: Twentieth Century Slavery, 1975

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 35 minutes.

This video examines the social and economic impact of apartheid on the people of South Africa.

13. For Everyone Everywhere, 1998

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 28 minutes.

This tape contains historical footage of the adoption of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and presents a general view of how the United Nations work in the field of human rights is carried out on a practical level, with specific reference to activities undertaken in South-East Asia.

J. International crime

1. World Chronicle #607
Mr. Eduardo Vetere
Executive Secretary
Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
8 November 1995

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 30 minutes.

The Executive Secretary discusses the priorities of dealing with transnational crime, organized crime and illegal drug trafficking, as well as the interlinking of various crimes. Other issues discussed with the panel include: methods of dealing with money laundering, issues surrounding the treatment of offenders, compliance of States with conventions, and the structures in place at the United Nations to aid in the prevention and containment of international crime.

K. International criminal tribunals

1. World Chronicle #572
Judge Antonio Cassese
President of the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia
15 November 1994

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC - 25 minutes.

The President discusses the Tribunal's statute and its structure, and the beginnings of the Tribunal. Other subjects discussed include: the level of evidence required for indictment of the one who gave the order and the one who followed; legal representation of the defendants; and the question of the Tribunal interfering in the peace process.

2. Simulated appeal of Radovan Karadžić (brought before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia)

Language: English.
Produced by: American Society of International Law.

NTSC - 1 hour, 40 minutes.

Simulated appeal of Radovan Karadžić, involving the issues of exclusion of defence counsel from rule 61 proceedings; command/superior responsibility; and internationality of armed conflicts. (First part of the introduction is missing.)

3. Michael Scharf (New England School of Law), Testimony before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, 23 July 1998

Language: English.

NTSC - 35 minutes.

Mr. Scharf provides arguments in favour of United States participation in the foundation of the International Criminal Court and is questioned by members of the Subcommittee.

4. Symposium: The Proliferation of International Tribunals: Piecing the Puzzle Together, 1-2 October 1998

Language: English.
Produced by: New York University.

NTSC - 6-tape set (approximately 2 hours each).

The symposium was sponsored by New York University's *Journal of International Law and Politics*, the Center on International Cooperation and the Project on International Courts and Tribunals. Scholars address the issue of the proliferation of international tribunals. Additional information can be found at the Web address http://www.nyu.edu/pubs/jilp/main/symposium.html.

5. The Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, August 1997

Language: English.
Produced by: United Nations.

The video contains footage from a plenary meeting of the Preparatory Committee featuring discussions on organizational matters on the issues of "trigger mechanism" and rules of procedure.

L. League of Nations

1. The League of Nations I: First Experiment
   The League of Nations II: Decline and Fall

Language: English.

NTSC - 28 minutes each.

The two tapes present an overview of the history of the League of Nations. They contain historical footage and interviews with individuals who were actively involved in the work of the League.

II. Audio tapes

(a) International law - general

The Individual in a Global Society
Ford Foundation

Language: English.
2 tapes.

(b) United Nations - general

Realistic Approach to Global Security, presentation by Mr. Benjamin Ferencz, 3 May 1995

Language: English.
30 minutes.

Mr. Ferencz, citing his books, makes the point that as we live in an interactive world it is necessary to live up to the Charter of the United Nations, interpreting it in a way that will allow the world to live in peace and security.

(c) International Court of Justice

Judge Shi Jiuyung of the International Court of Justice speaks to the International Law Commission, 2 July 1997

Language: English.
30 minutes.

The judge offers observations on the work of the Court and its problems. Questions and comments follow.

(d) ASIL annual meetings (English)

1. *1990.*
2. *1991.*
3. *1992.*
4. *1993.*
5. *1994.*
6. *1995.*
7. *1996.*
8. *1997.*
9. *1998.*
10. *1999.*